5-00 P.M

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಎಚ್ ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಕಾರದವರು ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ 30ರ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ವಿಧೇಯಕದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೇ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಅವರು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ 30ನೇ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮಗಿನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ನಾವೇಕ ಕೈಕಟ್ಟಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ? ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದಿನ್ನೂ ಪುಂಕಾನುಪುಂಕವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಇನ್ನೂ ಎನೇನು ಟ್ರಂಪುಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡೋಣ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಲ್ಲ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಟ್ರಂಪುಗಳಾದರೆ ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪರಾರರು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಇಂಟ್ರಡಕ್ಟರಿ ಸ್ಟೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Again I will put the motion of leave to introduce the Bill. I think the House gives leave to Sri K. H. Patil to introduce the Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Sri K. H. PATIL.—I introduce : The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Mysore Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 1968, is introduced.

(ii) MOTION OF LEAVE TO INTRODUCE THE MYSORE LAND REVENUE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1968

Sri H. N. NANJE GOWDA.—I beg leave of the House to introduce the Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Does the House give leave to Sri H. N. Nanje Gowda to introduce the Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1968 ?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Sri H. N. NANJE GOWDA.—I introduce the Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1968.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Mysore Land Revenue (Amendment) Bill, 1968 is introduced.

(iii) RESOLUTION *re*: CONDUCTING ENQUIRY INTO SEVERAL ACTS OF EXCESSES BY POLICE

(Debate contd.)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—Shri Amalorpavam to continue his speech on the resolution moved by Sri Krishnan.

†Sri M. A. AMALORPAVAM (Bharathinagar).—Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the technicality inherent in the parliamentary procedure has placed me in this most unenviable position of referrnig to an issue which I thought was neatly buried. Months have passed by and I wonder whether even the Mover remembers the issue that he has taken up. I congaratulate his power of memory but on my part, I thought that the issue was over for good. Once again I have been asked to continue the speech which I did not complete in the last Session.

Sir, we on this side are as anxious as the Members on that side to safeguard the life, liberty and poperties of the people. None of us on this side would go with joy when the Police indulge in atrocities. No responsible Member of this House would ever justfy the Police excesses. But it must be agreed by every responsible member, when it becomes absolutely necessary to resort to measures which would not be palatable under normal circumstances, the Police Department has to resort to such measures—not that they want to resort to such measures ; nor does the Government want them to take such action. In order to protect the lives, liberties and property of the people, they are compelled to take such aection. Hon'ble Members on the Opposition are really interesteed in bringing to the notice of the Government the errors, omissions and commissions of the Police Department. Government is thankful to them ; Government is grateful to them. But when political motives get infiltrated into such factors, it becomes rather very difficult to hold a brief even when the actions are unjustifiable. Six months ago we all know that a handful of unruly elements indulged in rabid hooliganism and caused such terrific havoc and damaged properties worth lakhs and lakhs of rupees. Therefore, the Police who could not be expected to keep calm and sober in face of such provocative circumstances. might have done certain acts which cannot at all be justified. If such specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, I have absolutely no doubt whatsoever that Government would not hesitate to take action against such officers who went against the ambit of law and acted in a manner which brought disgrace to the State of Mysore. All of us know that when the Madhugiri affair was brought to the notice of the Government and when the Government was convinced that there was much truth in the allegations, the then Chief Minister did not hesitate to order a judicial probe into the matter. Now the judicial probe is going on and I am sure from the facts that are being revealed, the Government would take proper action against those Officers who have acted in a very reprehensible and despicable manner.

My hon'ble friend demands a judicial inquiry into the death of the autorickshaw driver. Certainly all of us are sorry that there has been such a case. Since the matter has been taken by the court of law and judiciary has taken cognisance of it, even to discuss about it is *sub judice*. Whether it is natural death, or suicide or murder, this is for the prosecution and the Defence Counsel to establish and the Government of course, has to take a compassionate view about the poor

man who passed away. I am given to understand that he was the only earning member of the family. If the matter is brought before the Government purely for sympathetic consideration in the proper form, I am sure that Government would not hesitate to consider it sympathetically.

Sir, the Police Department is spending crores and crores of rupees out of the tax-payers money. Government are equipping them with arms to maintain peace in the country and to combat any break of law and order and when the public life and property is threatened. It is the inalienable duty of this custodian to take certa in measures to maintain law and order which would not be welcomed under ordinary circumstances. Therefore we ourselves statutorily and legally provide the police with arms and we want them to prote ct the public life and property. Six months ago there was terrific hooliganism and people were afraid to move about and there was danger to public property. Police took action and while doing so they were not able to distinguish between a person participating and a person not participating in the violence. Therefore, it resulted in the death of a certain person. It is a very unfortunate thing. If a life goes, even if we spend crores of rupees, it could not be restored.

Sri M. S. KRISHNAN.—Sir, the hon'ble member seems to have forgotten the fact. This resolution has nothing to do with the hooliganism, etc., referred to by the member. There was no loot of property and there was no hooliganism but it is a case of death due to murder of the rickshaw driver. He seems to be a little confused and let that confusion not be worse confounded.

Sri M. A. AMALORPAVAM.—Sir, whenever we discuss a specific question, we naturally refer to general questions. That way I was referring. If a judicial enquiry were to be ordered for each and every incident, there would be no end to judicial enquiries at all. If there is some trouble due to some circumstances, immediately there would be demand for judicial enquiry. At this rate, there would be no end for it. My submisson is what happened in the police station is very unfortunate but circumstances do not warrant judicial enquiry. If sufficient amount has not been paid to this unfortunate family of the deceased, it is the bounden duty of Government to enhance the grant.

Sri AZIZ SAIT.—My friend was suggesting that instead of judicial enquiry some amount may be given. The maximum compensation paid to a deceased person is Rs.800. If they go on giving Rs. 800 and if no judicial enquiry is to be held, then we should bid good-bye to judicial enquiry.

† ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣ.—ಈಗ ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಿಯಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಅಮಲೋರ್‌ಪವಮ್‌ರವರು ಜ್ಯುಡೀಷಿಯರ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಮಲೋರ್‌ಪವಂರವರು ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಾರಿ ಒದೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಸಾರಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿ, 20 ಸಾರಿ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಥಾಟಯಲ್ಲಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣ)

ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು "ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಬಂದ್ ಆಚರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಆಯಿತು. ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸುತ್ತುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಬಗೆಹರಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರ ನಂತೋಷ ಅವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ. ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇಳಿರುವುದೇನು? ಒಂದು ಜ್ಯುಡೀಷಿಯಲ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದೆ. ಮಧುಗಿರಿ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಯುಡೀಷಿಯಲ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ನಡೆಸಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಮಹಾ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರು, ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರು ವಿರೋಧ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಆಯಿತೇ ಹೊರತು ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಗೃಹಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದ ಒತ್ತಡಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರೇ ಹೊರತು ಇತ್ತಕಡೆ ನಾವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಏಷ್ಟೇ ಹೊಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಆಟೋರಿಕ್ಷಾ ಡ್ರೈವರ್ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರ ಕಿರುಕುಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಸತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೂಡ ಅವನಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅವನ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಳ್ಳತನದ ಆರೋಪ ಹೊರಿಸಿ ಅವನು ಆಕಸ್ಮಾತ್ತಾಗಿ ಸತ್ತ ಅಂತ ಕಥೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತನ ತಾಯಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ತನ್ನ ಮಗನನ್ನು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಈ ರೀ ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾವು ನೋವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು ಅಂತ ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಜ್ಯುಡೀಷಿಯಲ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಯಾರು ತಪ್ಪಿತಸ್ಥರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್‌ರವರು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಮತ್ತೆ ಬೇರೆ ಏನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೆ: ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರ ಗುಂಡಿನೇಟಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದಂತಹ ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಫೈರಿಂಗ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದವರಿಗೆ 2 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟರಿ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ತಂಥವರ ಬೆಲೆಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸತ್ತಂಥವರ ಬೆಲೆಗೂ ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಇದೆಯೇ! ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಧವಾದ ಧೋರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೇಸು ಮಾಡಿ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥ ಕೇಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರಿಂದಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಅಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಜ್ಯುಡೀಷಿಯಲ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್‌ರವರ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ತಿರುಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕ್ಷಿವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಜ್ಯುಡೀಷಿಯಲ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಎರಡು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

† ಶ್ರೀ ವಾಟಾಳ್ ನಾಗರಾಜ್.—ಸನ್‌ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ಇವತ್ತು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದು ನಮಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರ ಕಿರುಕುಳ ಇಲ್ಲ, ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರೆಗೂ, ಅವರು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನವರಾಗಿರುವವರೆಗೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಹೃದಯ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅವತ್ತು ನಡೆದಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವತ್ತು ನಡೆದಂತಹ ಒಂದು ಚಿತ್ರವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಅಂತಹ ದುರಂತವನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೇ? ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಗಾವಣೆ ಇಟ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ, ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಾ? ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಜನರೊಡನೆ ನೀವು ಸಹಕರಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಾ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪೋಲೀಸ್‌ನವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಮುನಿಚಂದ್ರ ಅನ್ನುವವನು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಲಾಕಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಣುಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಸತ್ತ ಎಂದು. ನಾನು ಸುಮಾರು 30-40 ಲಾಕಪ್ಪುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ,

ಆ ರಾಕಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಣುಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಸಾಧನಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ. ವಸ್ತುವಾಗಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೇಣು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಸತ್ತ ಅಂತ. ರಾಕಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಶಿವದಾರ, ಜನಿವಾರ, ಉಡದಾರ ಇವು ಮೂರನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಚೆಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಚೆಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಹತ್ತಿರ ಮಫ್ಲರ್ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದು ಯಾವುದು ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವ. ಹಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮುನಿಚಂದ್ರನಿಗೆ ಮಫ್ಲರ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು ? ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಾಮಾನು ಕದ್ದನೆಂದು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಿರು. ಹಾಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೇಸು ಹಾಕಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಅವನನ್ನು ಬೂಡ್ಸ್ ಕಾಲಿನಿಂದ ಒದ್ದು ರಾಕಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ದುರ್ವರ್ತನ. ಇದು ಮುಂದುವರೆದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಅಧಃ ಪತನಕ್ಕೆ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯೇ ಕಾರಣವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿರುವ ಪೋಲೀಸು ದೌರ್ಜನ್ಯ, ಗೂಂಡಾಗಿರಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮರ್ಯಾದೆ ತರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಬಹಳ ವ್ಯಥೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂದು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯಾದರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ 20 ಜನರು ಭಾಗ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಎಸ್. ಪಿ. ಕಮಿಷನರು ಮತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರು 50 ವ್ಯಾನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ರಿಸರ್ವ್ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವ್ಯಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ 40 ಜನರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆಯಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ಜನರ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅವರ ಕಷ್ಟ ನಿವಾರಣೆಮಾಡಲು ಬಂದಿರುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ದುರುದ್ದೇಶವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನಸೇವೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಂದಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ತೊಂದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಕೇಳುವುದು, ನ್ಯಾಯ, ಧರ್ಮ, ನೀತಿ. ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಬರುವುದಾದರೆ ಅರ್ಧ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೆಲವು ಪೋಲೀಸು ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋಗುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ದುರಂತ ನೋಡಿ ಅವರು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿ. ಗೃಹಶಾಖೆ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಧವಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮಾಣಿಕರಾವ್ ಪಾಟೀಲರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿದೆ, ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಸಾಹವಿದೆ, ಸಂತೋಷ. ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಮಾಡುವ ಕಳ್ಳತನ, ಅನ್ಯಾಯ, ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟಿದೆ. ಜನರು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಮಾಡುವ ತಪ್ಪನ್ನು ನೋಡಬೇಡವೇ ? ನಾನು ಹೋಗಿ ಪೋಲೀಸರಮೇಲೆ ದೂರು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾಳೆಯ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಒಂದು ಕೇಸನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸರು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ದಿನಬೆಳಗಾದರೆ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟಾಚಾರ ಸಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನ್ನ ನಿದರ್ಶನವನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ನಗರಸಭೆ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಚಿಕ್ಕಪೇಟೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಿಂದ ಉಪ್ಪಾರಪೇಟೆ ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗೆ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಮಿತ್ರರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ರಾಕಪ್ಪಿನಲ್ಲಿ 3 ಜನರಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಕಳ್ಳರಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡೆಯಾಗಿ ಜನತಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ರೂಮುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಜೂಜು ಆಡಿದವರು, ವ್ಯಭಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಿದವರು, ಕಳ್ಳತನ ಮಾಡಿದವರು ಮುಂತಾದವರನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪೋಲೀಸು ಇಲಾಖೆ ಅಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಹೇಳಲೇಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್‌ರವರು ತಂದಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾಗಿದೆ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರಕಾರ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಜುಡಿಷಿಯರ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಮುನಿಚಂದ್ರನ ಮನೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕು. ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗದಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪೋಲೀಸು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾಗರಿಕರಿಗೆ ಬದುಕುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri **RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE** (Minister for Finance and Youth Affairs).—Mr. Speaker, the hon'ble member Sri M. S. Krishnan has brought before this Assembly the following resolution :

> " That this Assembly urges upon the Government to coduuct a judicial enquiry to go into the several acts of police excesses

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in general resulting in the death of many innocent citizens recently at Bangalore and in particular to the death of a driver of autorickshaw on 3rd February 1968. "

Sri M. S. Krishnan presupposes or presumes two things in this resloution. One is, he presumes that there has been police excesses and secondly many innocent people have become the victims of police excesses. Before I proceed to reply to his speech I would like to read a statement for the information of the hon'ble members. This resolution relates generally to the alleged police excesses in recent months and in particular to the death of an autorickshaw driver on 3rd February 1968. Therefore this statement covers both the incidents.

5-30 P. M.

It was reported that on 20th January 1968 at about 9-00 a.m. students collected in large numbers in the premises of the University Engineering College, Polytechnic Institute, Government Arts and Science College and the Bangalore University Offices. They were prevented from taking a procession towards the Mysore Chamber of Commerce where the Deputy Prime Minister had an engagement in view of the prohibitory order issued by the Commissioner of Police under section 35 (1) and (3) of the Mysore Police Act. Then the students turned violent and started pelting stones at the police and passing vehicles. The police had to use teargas shells to bring the situation under control. Suddenly the students rushed towards the Kapali Theatre where the Deputy Prime Minister had another engagement. They got mixed up with the huge crowd of agitators and anti-social elements about 10,000 in number. The Chief Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister did not attend the function at the Theatre. In spite of this the crowd pelted stones and brickbats at the police and at the Kapali Theatre causing injuries to the policemen and damage to the theatre. The police had to resort to a mild lathi charge and use teargas shells to control the crowd. The retreating crowd attempted to set fire to a car in Subash Nagar Ground and threw stones at several B. T. S. buses and passing vehicles. The situation was brought under control by about 1-00 P.M. on that day. In the evening a small crowd collected near Kapali Theatre and started pelting stones. The police dispersed this crowd by a mild lathi charge.

On 22nd January 1968 at about 9-30 A. M. a large number of students (5000 to 6000) collected in the premises of the Central College, University Offices, etc. Some students were distributing pamphlets appealing to the student community not to participate in the strike but to attend the classes. This led to a fighting among the students and the situation became tense. The police resorted to a mild lathi charge followed by use of teargas to control the situation. Still the students

persisted in their acts of violence from inside the campus of the Bangalore University. As the situation become uncontrollable the police had to fire three rounds of ammunition in the air to scare the mob. Suddenly trouble started at other places near the Medical College Hostel and Mysore Bank Circle. A large number of hooligans started throwing stones causing damage to vehicles and injuries to several persons. The students also attempted to set fire to an Air Force Staff car in the Central College premises. Lathi-charge and teargas were resorted to by the police but had no effect. The police therefore had to fire three rounds of ammunition in the air. There were no deaths due to police firing of this day.

On 23rd January 1968 the students and hooligans indulged in pelting stones and brickbats, blocking roads, setting fire to B. T. S. buses, breaking street lights, looting shops, etc., thereby causing extensive damage to public and private property. On that day at about 9-30 a. m. the trouble started in the premises of the Univeisity Offices and the College, for the students collectively indulged in acts of violence. The police brought the situation under control by resorting to lathhi charge and use of teargas. A section of the students together with rowdy elements set fire to a B. T. S. bus near St. Martha's Hospital on Kempe Gowda Road. The bus was completely burnt. The police dispersed the crowd. The crowd moved to the Silver Jubilee Park Road through Cubbonpet and went on damaging public property on the way. On Narasimharaja Road they set fire to a B. T. S. Road Train. The crowd continued to cause extensive damage to public and private property and attempted to set fire to shops and indulged in looting. To bring the situation under control the police had to open fire. Two persons died and a few were injured as a result of the police firing. At about 3 P.M. there was trouble in Chickpet and Avenue Road. A police jeep was set on fire and its hood was completely burnt. The mob set fire to a Public Call Office Telephone Booth at the Avenue Road Post Office. The police resorted to lathi charge and use of tear gas to disperse the mob. But this having failed they opened fire to bring the situation under control. Two persons died and a few are injured as a result of this police firing. Again on the same day in the City Market area a crowd burnt a post box in front of Arcot Srinivasachar Street and damaged Public Call Office, tele-equipments and telephone wires. The police had to open fire to disperse the mob. As a result of the police firing two persons died and a few persons were injured. The situation was brought under control by 9 P.M, on that day in both City and Civil Station areas. In all six persons died as a result of firings on 23rd January 1968. Three of them were students.

On 3rd February 1968, an accused Sri Munichandra who was arrested in connection with a theft case and detained in a police lock-up at Vyalikaval Police Station attempted to commit suicide. He was taken to the Hospital where he died. The news of the death of the accused spread in the vicinity of Vyalikaval on the morning of 4th

(SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE)

February 1968. At about 12 noon on that day a crowd led by the uncle of the deceased surrounded the Police Station from all sides and demanded the dead body. The mob attacked the Police Station and the Sub-Inspectors' Quarters and attempted to take away the child of the Sub-Inspector. The mob also set fire to a Police Motor Cycle parked in the Police Station Compound, threw stones at the Police Station injuring the police personnel, erected road blocks thereby obstructing police vehicles and also obstructing the traffic. The police resorted to lathi charge to disperse the huge crowd. Since the lathi charge had no effect, a few tear gas shells were burst. This having failed, Police opened fire. As a result of police firing two persons died and five persons were injured.

This in short is a statement of facts. I do not claim that there has never been excess committed by the police. There have been some cases and wherever the Government was convinced that they exceeded their authority or excessive force was used to bring the particular situation under control, the Government did not hesitate to institute a judicial enquiry as was quoted by an hon'ble member in the case of the Madhugiri incident. In democracy the rule of law should prevail. Wherever any citizen has any grievance against anybody or aga nst any authority he has certain legitimate means by which he can get his grievance redressed. But if people take to violent means and people take to destruction of public and private properties and attack buildings then it is the bounden duty of the Government to see that peace is maintained and the situation is brought under control. Normally whenever there has been use of police force or the police has been obliged to fire or there has been lathi charge, the Government holds a judicial or magisterial enquiry into it. So also in this particular case where a rickshaw driver died, an enquiry is being conducted by the judicial magistrate.

Sri S. S. SHETTAR.—An enquiry should have been conducted for the murder of that driver.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—The hon'ble Member presumes that it is murder; it is not correct.

Sri M. NAGAPPA.—May I know whether he is a judicial magistrate or an executive magistrate ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—He is an executive magistrate. Even now an enquiry is going on.

Sri B. P. GANGADHAR.—When my hon'ble friend Sri Shettar said that an enquiry should be conducted for murder, the Hon'ble Minister pointed out that it was not murder. As against that statement by the Hon'ble Minister, if the enquiry officer who has been appointed for the purpose comes to the conclusion that it is cold-blooded murder, what is to happen ?

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Necessary action will be taken against the person responsible.

Sri D. B. KALMANKAR.—I rise on a point of order, Sir. My point of order is that admittedly an enquiry is going on before the Magistrate and what will be the result of the enquiry nobody can say. Now when a regular enquiry is going on, the Hon'ble Minister has made a categorical statement that it was not a murder but might be a case of suicide. The point is whether such a statement that is being made before the House will not prejudice the proceedings pending before the Magistrate. This type of statement that is being made before the House will influence the decision of the Magistrate. There is every likelihood that it will have an effect on the mind of the Magistrate. So, my submission is that such a statement should not be allowed and whatever is recorded should be expunged.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Minister has given only facts and it will not prejudice the proceedings pending before the Magistrate. Therefore, there is no point of order.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—A report prepared by the police officers was read out to the House by the Hon'ble Minister for Finance. We can understand what that Executive Magistrate is going to do.

Sri H. N. NANJE GOWDA.—If such a precedent were to be laid down, I do not know where we are going and what kind of enquiries we will be having and how honest officials will be.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Sir, I was saying that if in each and every case members want a judicial enquiry to be held, that will result not only in demoralisation of the Police Department but also it will make impossible for the police to act. Therefore, I appeal to the hon'ble Member who has moved the resolution that in cases where people are to be protected against acts of hooliganism or violence and public property and private property are to be protected against such acts of violence, the police has to intervene and use necessary force. Therefore, the hon'ble Member who has moved this resolution may rest assured that so far as these cases are concerned, the police have behaved in an appropriate manner and have not committed any excesses.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.—ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದುದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಏನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿದ್ದೆನೋ ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ನ್ಯಾಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜುಡಿಷಿಯರ್ ಎನ್‌ಕ್ವೈರಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That this Assembly urges upon the Government to conduct a judicial enquiry to go into the several acts of police excesses in general resulting in the death of many innocent citizens recently at Bangalore and in particular to the death of a driver of autorickshaw on 3rd February, 1968."

The resolution was negatived.